THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1.61] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. This land lies in the neighborhood of Dr. Robert Honeyman, and joins the lands of the late Gen Nelson. Col. William Fontaine, of Hanover, who is authorised to dispose of the property, will shew the premises to any person inclinable to purchase, and if more convenient to the purchaser to give property in exchange than to pay cash, property in the city of Richmond will be received in payment.

J. P. HOPKINS.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

For Sale,
YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; portico on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J 2am.af.tf.)

MINTON COLLINS,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has lately received a very considerable quantity of

Red Clover, and Timothy Seed,

From Philadelphia, which are warranted to be fresh and good.

M. COLLINS expects a very extensive assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

In the first vessel from the city of London.

Richmond, November 5th, 1804.

FOR RENT,

AND possession given the first day of December next, a brick TENEMENT, near the Market-House.—Enquire of NINIAN WISE.

Nov. 5, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a Negro Woman named AGGY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, likely, speaks remarkably quick, formerly the property of Wm. S. Slater of York county. She had on when she went away, a blue jacket, a green petticoat, and an old red cloak. Perhaps she may have changed her dress.

She has a small mark on the back of her neck. Whoever will deliver the said Negro Woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward. BENJ'N. WOLFE.

Richmond, November 6th, 1804. tf

SUWARROW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, *a handsome assortment of*

CALF, SEAL, and
CORDOVAN, & MOROCCO LEGS,

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York.

[ep2m] JOHN GRAINGER.

Valuable Lands.

For sale, in the county of King William, on Thursday the 29th of November, to the highest bidder, at Frazer's Ferry,

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging to the estate of Wm. Brooke, dec. and lying immediately on Mattapony river; one of them containing upwards of 700 acres of high land, and about 100 acres of valuable wild cat marsh; abounding with a variety of wild fowl in their seasons. This tract lies about two and a half miles from Frazer's ferry, seven from King William court-house, and within five of King and Queen court-house. The buildings on this land are a new barn and stable, with other houses fit for the accommodation of an overseer and negroes.

The other tract contains about 275 acres of high land, and has on it a very handsome two story brick house, 60 by 26 feet, with three rooms and an airy passage below, and four rooms and a passage above, with some out houses, situated on a high eminence, affording a delightful view of the river and adjacent country; these houses are somewhat out of repair, but for a small sum may be rendered very comfortable. This last mentioned situation is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant in the lower country. These tracts adjoin each other in a very convenient manner, and would make a profitable farm under the direction of an attentive farmer. A further description of these lands is deemed unnecessary, as those who are inclined to purchase will undoubtedly view them. The conditions of sale will be one fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the other four fifths in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. A bond and such other security as the executor may deem necessary, will be required. These lands may be divided to suit purchasers, and possession had on the first of January, 1805.

RICHARD BROOKE.

November 3. 4w.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 16th inst.

A half acre LOT,

KNOWN in the plan of the city by number 346—adjoining Shockoe Warehouse, and immediately in the direction through which the Locks will pass in communicating the water in the Basin with tide water. The situation is peculiarly favorable for mill seats, and there is on the premises a stable, used at present by the owner of the Petersburg stage, on rents.

Terms of payment, sixty days credit, the purchaser giving an approved negociable note.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.
Auctioneers.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1804. tds.

At a court continued and held for the county of Lancaster, at the court-house, on Friday the 24th day of August, 1804,

William Newby and Richard Newby, adm'rs. of Oswald Newby, dec'd. Pl'ffs.
AGAINST
Job Carter and Ellyson Currie, Def'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counsel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel. It it ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyson Currie retain in his hands a sufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the costs of this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

J. TOWLES, C.

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, October 6th, 1804.

BETWEEN
Henry Banks, Plaintiff,
AND
Nathaniel Anderson, and others, Defendants

IN this cause, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, the court, recommitting to master commissioner Hay his report, directeth the accounts annexed to it to be so reformed, as they would have been stated, if the Failing Garden had not been sold, and the decree of the Court of Hustings had not been pronounced: and directeth that an account between the plaintiff, and the defendant George Winston, debiting the latter with the rents of the ground and house occupied by Richard Smyth, and crediting that defendant with the value of durable improvement thereon by him, and stating the vouchers and evidences of payment of the purchase money by him; and also to state an account between the plaintiff and him them, for whom the defendant, Thomas Stewardson is agent, and report these matters to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 11, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 13th day of December next for carrying into effect the within decree, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 11th day of December next, at the late dwelling-house of Drury Ragsdale, deceased, in King William county,

ALL the personal ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a Coachee & Gig, in good repair; the crop of Corn, Fodder and Shucks; Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of 6 months will be allowed for all sums above Ten Dollars, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

There will also be positively sold, for ready money, upwards of twenty SLAVES; among them are valuable house servants and likely boys and girls.

The sale will continue from day to day until all are sold.

All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in before the first day of December next, else this notice will be plead in bar, of all coming in after that day.

JOHN FOX, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of
DRURY RAGSDALE, dec.

October 1, 1804. 1aw6w

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, 400 acres of LAND, part of the tract whereon Barbara Ragsdale, widow and devisee of Drury Ragsdale, dec. now lives, who will make conveyance of the premises in fee simple; a part of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; for the balance a credit will be allowed. The terms will be particularly made known on that day; or I will treat privately for the Land, and conclude a bargain previously.

JOHN FOX,
For BARBARA RAGSDALE.

Richmond James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 6th of October, 1804—

Resolved, That a second requisition of FIVE DOLLARS on each share be made on the Stockholders, and that the same be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th of November next.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clk.

oawtNov 15

Blank Bills of Exchange,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be by all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

The Subscribers,

Having rented a convenient Lumber House on the Canal Basin, offer their services, under the firm of

C. & T. SAUNDERS,

TO receive all kinds of PRODUCE on STORAGE, and to dispose of on Commission, to which strict attention and punctuality will be observed.

Chancelor Saunders,
Tarlton Saunders.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1804. oawam

Runaway in City Jail.

JAMES, an elderly slave, of Indian complexion, and bald on the crown of his head; says he belongs to Mr. William Barnett, in Port Royal, and left his master's service some weeks ago; was taken in a cave near the city, and committed to jail. His owner will please send for him to

WM. ROSE, Keeper.

Richmond, October 13th, 1804. eStf.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CONNECTICUT.
Wednesday, October 17.

A bill from the governor and council was read, stating that William Judd, of Farmington, Jabez H. Tomlinson, and Augur Judson, of Stradford, Hezekiah Goodrich, of Chatham, and Nathaniel Manning, of Windham, Esqrs. justices of the peace, had declared and published as their opinion, that there is no constitution of civil government in the state of Connecticut; and that it was improper for persons holding an opinion that the government of Connecticut was an usurpation, should hold commissions of the peace under the government; and requiring them to appear before the general assembly on the 25th day of inst. October, and shew cause, if any they have, why their commissions should not be revoked.

Mr. Collins said he felt perfectly willing to subscribe to the idea, and he thought that the gentlemen named in the bill should be treated with terms of delicacy and tenderness; but he thought we ought to come to an explanation with them. It is no more than what the importance of the subject, and the public good requires. He believed it inconsistent that men who think we have no constitution, and that our government is an usurpation, should hold offices under that government. The proper steps to be taken, are pointed out in the bill; the gentlemen are cited to appear before this honorable assembly, and shew the reasons of their conduct. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. E. Holmes moved a concurrence with the government and council. The conduct of the gentlemen mentioned in the bill, had been dissatisfactory to him and many other gentlemen. He wished them to be treated with all tenderness and delicacy, but their conduct had been such as required that something should be done.—He moved concurrence.

Mr. Daggett wished the bill to be read again.—It was read accordingly.

He then said that it was so consonant to all his ideas of justice, that every government should protect itself, that he could see no reasonable objection to the bill. If the gentlemen have disavowed the government, made declarations against its existence, or have declared that it is an usurpation, it is certainly highly improper that they should hold offices under it.

Mr. Stevens observed, that the resolution was something novel, that if no inconvenience would arise, he would wish that it might be postponed till to-morrow morning. Persons may entertain different sentiments; and we are all liable to change our opinions. He moved a postponement of the consideration of the bill till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Rositer said, if the persons named in the bill were now called upon to give the reasons for their conduct, there would be some propriety in the motion for a postponement.—But this resolution is passed only for the purpose of giving them notice, and causing them to appear. He presumed all the members of the house had made up their minds upon the subject, and were as well prepared to act upon it now as ever. He therefore was opposed to the postponement.

Mr. Stevens said he understood the persons named in the resolution were charged with certain offences, and that they were therein cited to appear and answer to the charge. He did not know but the gentlemen would be content with the object of the resolution, nor but they would appear and make their defence. Some of them lived at a distance, and they ought not to be troubled to come on Thursday of next week, unless the house are fully convinced of the reality of the charges which are made against them. The business will be new and important to them. He wished the house not to be precipitate. He saw no inconvenience from a delay till the next morning. The members of the house may then entertain a different opinion from what they do now. Perhaps some may wish to discuss the subject who are not now prepared to do it.

The motion for postponement was negatived.

Mr. Samuel Hart, jun. Two things are necessary to obtain an object—the *ability* and the *disposition*—both of these the house possess—I therefore deem it unnecessary—unavailing, to say any thing on the subject.

Mr. Stevens moved that the yeas and nays be taken on the resolution.

Mr. Daggett said, if he did not misunderstand the gentleman from Berlin, he had imputed improper motives to this house. I would ask by what authority he made those remarks. I understand him to say in substance, that this house have the ability and the disposition to pass this bill, and therefore arguments are unavailing.—They have prejudged the question, and are determined therefore to act improperly. I think the gentleman has mistaken this house—there may have been such a collection of people here at *some time*, but I hope—I trust in God that this house is not thus degraded, but will act with that consistency and integrity which the legislature of Connecticut has ever manifested. I am the more surprized at these remarks coming from a new member.—I think his modesty should have prevented him. He should have learned the dignified course which this house maintains.

Mr. Hart said, he was much mistaken if he had said any thing which the gentleman from New-Haven had imputed to him. He did not say the house were disposed to do wrong, if he thought so. He did not see how Mr. Daggett should know it; he had not told his thoughts.—He always supposed that we might speak freely on the floor of this house; but if it had got to that, that we may not speak our sentiments, he hoped we might be indulged with thinking as we pleased.

Mr. Miller did not wish that any man should be hindered from speaking his sentiments with freedom; but he hoped in God that no man would be indulged with the privilege of speaking sentiments disgraceful to the house. If the gentleman meant by his observations, that this house had a disposition to prejudge the question, they were highly improper.

Mr. Hart observed, that after what had fallen from the gentleman, he thought it his duty to give an explanation of the remarks he had made. He had no intention of charging the house with a disposition to do wrong; he only alluded to the two political parties which existed in the house, and which he considered as distinctly marked as the lines and boundaries of a county. If the two parties indulged different sentiments, he hoped it would not be considered as a crime to express them. Shall the minority, because they happen to differ from the majority on many political questions, be taxed with insult and indecency? He hoped that the minority had some rights left them yet.

Mr. E. Holmes understood that the gentleman from Berlin, to say that this house were disposed to do wrong, to be actuated by improper motives. He knew not the gentleman; he could only look at him, and see what he was. He has been guilty of great indecency, he has trespassed on modesty, and he does not feel disposed to take back the expressions he has used.

Mr. N. Terry thought it important that the freedom of speech should be preserved. But the gentleman from Berlin has made use of language which is injurious to the honor and dignity of this house; and he trusted that the freedom of speech would never justify such remarks.—He hoped there was no example in this house, where the sacredness of opinions had been trespassed upon. But when a gentleman comes here, and makes use of language that is improper and indecent, he is answerable for it.

The gentleman from Berlin rose, expressed his opinion and sat down; his remarks contained insinuations very impertinent—when called upon to explain, his reasons were insulting—were even worse than his remarks. He said that the parties in this house were as distinctly marked as the division lines of a town or county. What did he mean? that this house was actuated by party motives, and that no reasons offered to it would be availing.

I am but an individual in this house, a young member, and not much acquainted with the rules, but I have some sense of what is proper, I have some feelings for its honor and dignity.

Mr. L. Hull wished the gentleman who made the motion for the yeas and nays to be taken, would withdraw it, with some other remarks which could not be heard.

Mr. E. Holmes was willing that the yeas and nays should be taken. Though the bill was a new one, the subject was not new. He believed there was no man who had heard of the proceedings of the convention or meeting in this town, in August last, but was prepared to give his vote.

Mr. Stevens said, that he wished the yeas and nays to be taken, and he did not feel disposed to make a motion for reconsideration. Any other member who was in the house could do it.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and are, Yeas 104—Nays 43.

Mr. E. Holmes. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a motion for the honor and dignity of this house, and for the good of the gentleman, (*looking at Mr. Hart, of Berlin,*) that the speaker be requested to reprimand the gentleman from Berlin, unless he comes forward, and take back the expressions he made use of towards this house.

Mr. Speaker. Please to reduce your motion to writing.

Mr. Dagget drew the following resolve, which was read:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be requested publicly to reprimand Mr. Samuel Hart, jun. for the indignity offered to this house in his remarks this afternoon.

Mr. Rossiter moved an amendment, by adding the words, *at the opening of the house to-morrow morning.*

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Huntingdon moved that the house postpone acting on this resolve till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Daggett said he would have no objection to the postponement, if Mr. Hart requested it. He would indulge him with a postponement till to-morrow morning, or even five days if he desired it, but the request ought to come from him. Mr. Hart had rose to explain, but instead of justifying himself he persisted. He expressed an opinion, than which none is more dangerous, viz. that the house was divided into parties distinctly marked as the lines or boundaries of towns and counties. I trust this house will be actuated by other than party views. I wish to pursue no man improperly, but I think it becomes this house to punish this insult offered to it immediately.

Mr. Huntingdon said he felt as much for the honor and dignity of the house as any member. He did not know what expressions had fallen from the gentleman from Berlin, which were so oppressive—he was not in the house when he made them. But he thought the house would shew some dignity in not proceeding with precipitancy. If the gentleman from Berlin has transgressed the rules, he trusted, that on reflection, he would make a satisfactory apology.

Mr. Stevens thought the house would deem it more proper to reclaim than to punish. The gentleman from Berlin is a young member—he may have spoken hastily; if so, he did not doubt but he would give a proper explanation, if he had a little time to consider on it. He hoped the house would give no member reason to complain, on account of the precipitancy of its measures.

Mr M'Clellan said he thought it was time for this house to shew that they have some dignity; to discountenance such abusive and contemptuous language as the gentleman from Berlin had used. Three times has he risen and insulted this house with the most indecent expressions. For himself he could hardly subscribe to the passing so tame a resolve.

Mr. Terry thought the dignity of the house had been grossly insulted. He agreed with the gentleman from Stamford, that it was better to reclaim than to punish—and he should be satisfied if the gentleman would come forward and give a proper explanation of his remarks, or if he should himself request a postponement, he for himself should not object. But he does not make this request; nor shew any signs of repentance. He should therefore be opposed to the postponement.

Mr. Collins said that if the gentleman from Berlin had not transgressed the rules of the house in his remarks, he certainly had in another instance, and these very rules which he had heard read at the opening of the session—that when any bill is before the house in which he could not act, he should leave the house—He should have tho't that modesty would have taught him to have left his seat, during this debate.

Mr. Daggett thought it becoming the dignity of the house to put this business at rest.

The motion for postponement was negatived.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it passed.

FOREIGN ADVICES.
FROM OUR ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The French papers boast that Bonaparte is to invade us when the sun enters *Libra*. But the sun has already gone once round the Ecliptic since he Hero of *Stars* and *Prognostications* made his first threat, and yet the aspect of the planets has never been sufficiently favourable to induce him to try his fortune. The sign most emblematical of his attempt would be *Taurus*; for, come the tyrant when he may, he will find he must *take the bull by the horns*.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS

[The following observations are inserted in the Official Paper of the French Government of the 14th, intended to convey to all the powers of Europe, its sentiments with respect to the conduct of his Swedish Majesty. They are preceded by three Notes of that Sovereign, which seem to have been inserted merely to afford the writer in the Moniteur an opportunity of commenting upon the conduct of the King of Sweden, in the quality of a member of the Germanic Body. The first Note relates to a proposition made by that Prince so far back as the Month of May, 1801, to the diet at Ratisbon, to erect a statue to the Archduke Charles. The second, presented in January, complains of the conduct of some of the Princes of the Empire, as tending to trench upon the authority of the Emperor, who by the Germanic Constitution, was the legitimate head of it. The last Note, delivered towards the middle of last May, refers to the Note previously presented by Russia, and is already before the public.]

"We have read the strange declarations which the King of Sweden has addressed to the diet of Ratisbon.

"Nothing could be more striking, than the inconsistency of these steps on the part of the Swedish Monarch, if the stamp of folly, which is impressed upon them, did not strike more forcibly.—What! Whilst Poland has been divided under your eyes; whilst the enfeebled Ottoman Empire exists no longer than the powers bordering upon our States will permit; while France, by shutting her ports against the ships of your nation, can so essentially injure your commerce—without provocation, without any motive to induce you to it, you delight in offering her daily insults.

"When Gustavus was successful in the thirty years war, it was with the assistance of France, and, with that force genius and inclination, which characterizes all the measures of a great man.—Poland was then respectable; Turkey existed in all her vigour; and Russia had not yet any existence in Europe.

"But by what right, and with what views, do you excite the Germanic Body against France?—When Germany was engaged in a disastrous war, through the instigation of Sweden, you were the first to make your peace, and you sent Ambassadors to reside at Paris. During every crisis, the Germanic Body heard nothing of you; but peace was hardly concluded, when you resolved to shew that you were still in being, and you demanded that a statue should be erected to Prince Charles.

"This Prince has acquired glory, and the esteem of Germany; France is the first to acknowledge it. But it is with your troops that he has acquired it? If you are a Member of the Empire, why did you not succour it with your army? If you are one of the guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, why did you make your peace before the German Empire made theirs?

"How does it happen, that you are the only power that does not feel how disagreeable your proceedings at Ratisbon are, even to the Germanic Body itself? Whilst you sell your cities, you engage in a fantastic discussion of concerns in Germany; whilst you enjoy hospitality at Baden, you insult your father-in-law. There has not been a day of your residence at Carlsruhe in which you have not given just cause of complaint to that Prince. At last, during your abode with your brother-in law, the Elector of Bavaria, you sign and date from Munich, a note, contrary to his interest. This Prince was then weakened by the war, he was surrounded by armies: he was on the point of being invaded; he would have wanted your assistance, if your arm could have given him any; and it is at that moment, and in the very heart of his capital, that you write against him!

"You are yet young; but when you shall have attained the age of maturity, if you read the notes which you issue as *impromptus* when travelling post, you will surely repent of not having followed the advice of your experienced and faithful Ministers: you will then do that, which you always ought to have done—you will regard only the welfare of your subjects, and the good of our country; what it has done for you and for your ancestors, requires that you should not sacrifice its interest to vain and irregular passions. You will attempt no more than you can perform; and you will not drive the Germanic Body into a war, to the success of which you could contribute nothing; and in which your father-in-law and brother-in law would probably make a common cause with France.

"And then, if the interest of the Baltic induces you to unite with Denmark, you will feel that this interest is truly yours; that it is connected with the safety of your states, with the dignity of your crown, and the glory of your nation. You would have taken your precautions so as not to have left your coast unprotected, or to have suffered an enemy's fleet to pass with impunity, within half a cannon shot from your shores, to bombard Copenhagen. It is not by such trophies that your ancestors acquired glory and adorned the page of history.—In short, you will not make, from the inducement of a pitiful subsidy, what no nation of Europe has yet made, a treaty so unworthy of your rank, as to be nearly tantamount to an abdication of your sovereignty.

'We really think that if you read this advice, it will be lost upon you; but we believe, at the same time, that you will not receive any other lesson from France. She is very indifferent to all your steps; indeed she does not call you to account for your conduct, because she cannot confound a loyal and brave nation, and a people, who, long her faithful allies for centuries, were justly called the French of the North; may, she does not confound them, with a young man led astray by false notions, and unenlightened by reflection.

"Your countrymen will be always well treated by France; your merchants' ships will be well received by her; even your squadrons, if they are in want, will be victualled in her ports; she will see in your flags none but the ensigns of GUSTAVUS, who reigned before you: and when the fire of your passion shall be extinguished, when you shall have learnt the true situation of Europe, and appreciated your own, France will be always ready to regard the true interest of your nation, and to shut her eyes upon what you have been, or what you shall have done."

[By the Susan from Dublin, at New York.]

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—The revenues of the Russian Government are undetermined, but its resources are infinite.—Russia is yet a new country, but few of its natural treasures are explored, and none of them exhausted. Her military operations depends less than any other country upon financial calculations: her peace establishment comprises 700,000 men and 50,000 military servants: and possessing as she does, twenty millions of taxable male peasants employed in agriculture, her military force may be extended to any desired degree.

The conduct of the King of Prussia in regard to France, we are inclined to believe, to be the result of policy rather than of inclination: we apprehend his Majesty cannot confide in the loyalty of a large part of his people—the Poles and Silesians in particular, and his army, the soul of which has long departed, is notoriously infected with revolutionary principles—the Monarchy is a patched edifice—its dominions have neither frontier nor centre, and 150,000 regular troops are necessary to secure its tranquility.

September 14.

The French Government has thought proper to issue a decree suspending juries, in several departments of the Empire. This suspension, and the plan for appointing an officer to decide on what works are proper for publication, demonstrate such a regard for public justice, and the liberty of the press, as might be expected from a government that holds the opinions of the people at large in utter contempt.

A private letter from Paris, dated Aug 27, says,—"Last week placards were posted up in every street, with the following inscription:—"Crown yourself with the laurels not of victory, but of peace. This will give universal satisfaction. If you do not, you had better not be crowned at all."

There is no foundation for the rumour in circulation last night, of Government having received information of the Russians having landed on the Northern part of Holstein, and the French having occupied the Southern.

We have reason to believe, that the neutral ships in the French and Dutch ports have had cause to apprehend an immediate embargo; for on a sudden a great quantity of them have poured out of those ports.—Twenty came out of Dunkirk the day before yesterday, half of which, upon examination, were detained by our cruisers, and sent to Dover and the Downs. In the present state of affairs, it is natural to expect an embargo on all Russians and Swedes in French and Dutch ports. It has probably by this time taken place.

It is reported, that a plan had been laid before Government by a very able officer in the navy, who thinks very little loss, to blockade or destroy Bonaparte's flotilla, notwithstanding the numerous French troops and batteries by which it is defended and protected. It is said, that this plan has been sent to be examined before a select number of officers both of the navy and army, who have given it as their opinion, that it may be carried into execution, with some improvements proposed by them. It was yesterday rumoured, that in a short time it will be attempted; that it has the approbation both of Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville; and that this was one of the causes of their late aquatic excursion.—What this plan is, we cannot pretend to know.

September 16.

The captain of a neutral vessel, reported that the Russians had landed a considerable force on the northern coast of Holstein; and the captain of another said that the French had taken possession of the whole of the south of that Dutchy, and had levied heavy contributions on it. Another report, which may have given rise to the former, was, that Gen. Bernadotte had threatened to take possession of it if any Russians were allowed to land there.—A Russian fleet of seven sail of the line and six frigates had arrived in the Sound, intended to cruize in the Baltic and the North Sea. A rumour was circulated in London at the Stock Exchange, on the 14th, that a peace would shortly be effected between Britain and France, but nothing had transpired that could corroborate it.

An article received from Husum, by the continental mails, had excited some interest. It stated, that on the 9th of August, Mr. Arbuthnot on his way as British ambassador at the court of Constantinople, arrived there in the Diana packet. As he produced no passport to the magistrate of Husum, the Burgomaster of the town sent him a pass, which he refused to receive, considering it an insult and declaring that he was his own pass. The Burgomaster then ordered the Post-master to stop his horses as a stranger who refused to prove his quality, and undertook to brave established usages.—Mr. Arbuthnot resented this indignity by collaring the Burgomaster and offering him personal violence, but a crowd collecting he escaped by flight. His domestics received the passports in the mean time; and during the tumult which ensued he departed with his suite and continued his journey to Vienna. The article adds, we do not know whether he has communicated to his court an event which he provoked by a sort of phrenzy.

A private letter by the Gottenburg Mail, throws some light upon the French intrigues at Constantinople, and states the following particulars; Immediately after the occupation of the Kingdom of Naples by the troops of Bonaparte, the Emperor of Russia determined to send a number of ships and soldiers to defend Sicily, the Morea, and the Seven Islands, against the attempts and plots of France. By treaties with the sublime Porte, a free passage through the Dardanelles is secured to Russia, while at peace with the Turkish Empire. Last February, however, immediately after the arrival of the first Russian convoy with four frigates, Gen. Brune presented a strong note to the Divan protesting against the passage of any more Russian troops or men of war from the Black Sea, for the Mediterranean. He was supported in his step by the Spanish and Batavian Ministers.—This note, or rather an extract from it, was presented to Count Italinski, the Russian Ambassador, who sent off to his Court for instructions; but insisted on the observance of the treaties in this particular, until he should receive an answer. In the mean time, another Russian convoy passed, unmolested for Seven Islands.—Brune then tried, by his emissaries, to work upon the national prejudices of the Turks against the Russians, and the people of Constantinople began to murmer at the distinguished reception given to the Russian General, Baron Sprengporten, and several Russian officers of rank, by the members of the Divan.

The intrigues did not, even stop here, Russian subjects were insulted, attacked, and some even murdered by a Turkish mob, headed and instigated by persons known to be partizans of France, and in the pay of Brune; and though some of them were punished for their crimes, the most guilty took shelter in the hotel of the French minister, who assisted their secret escape from the Turkish capital. In the mean time the crews of the Russian men of war, and the troops on board the transports, were not permitted to land. Even those whose health required residence on shore, were refused that indulgence. In this interval Count Italinski received new instructions from St. Petersburg, and had an audience of the Grand Vizier, at which he demanded whether any obstacles were to be expected by the ships of his nation in their passage through the Dardanelles? and insisted upon an explicit answer. Upon this subject he received the following declaration: 'That as the Emperor of Russia should be at peace with all the powers of Europe, the passage should remain open to him, but in case he should be engaged in war with any of these powers, then the Sublime Porte, in conformity with that system of neutrality which it was determined to preserve, could not any longer permit Russian men of war to pass the Dardanelles, either from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.' It is said, that this declaration has satisfied neither the Russian nor French Ambassador.

BOSTON, October 29.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Golden Age, capt. Nye, which arrived on the 25th ult. in 39 days from Bordeaux, brings information later than we have received, (to September 16.) In a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman, who has spent above a year in France, we have obtained the following particulars.

The French government has now suspended the further construction of gun-boats; their squadrons are at the several ports for which they are destined; the troops are encamped within a few miles of the respective places, appointed for embarkation, and every appearance indicates a complete preparation for the long rumoured invasion of Great Britain and Ireland.

This gentleman is, however, decidedly of opinion that no such event will take place, and in his opinion, he has been confirmed for a year past. The people still confide in the reality of the expedition; but he found the most intelligent among the officers, both of the army and navy, were of a different sentiment.

There exists a strong jealousy of the Swedish, and Danish and Prussian governments. The merchants appeared so suspicious of a rupture with these powers, that about the time the Golden Age sailed, they had refused wines to Swedish freighters, though part of the cargo was on board, and left them to land what was already shipped and depart, or wait their pleasure. Of the disposition of Russia little was said.

Our informant was at Bordeaux, when the question of Bonaparte's elevation to the imperial dignity, was before the public. An assembly of the citizens was called—a proportion convened, and when they were invited to take a certain measure, not one moved. Another attempt was made the succeeding day—When after a long harangue by an officer of government, a paper was produced, and such as chose, gave their signature of approbation.—This was immediately hurried off to Paris, as the unanimous approbation of the city of Bordeaux. Little is now said of the political state of the country, but the deluded people are generally of opinion that they are citizens of a Republic, and that the freest in the world!—*Repertory.*

AUGUSTA, (G.) Oct. 13.

A party of armed men, from North Carolina, we are informed, marched into Walton county, on the 1st inst. and prevented the people from voting for congress men, and state representatives.

EDUCATION.

J. WOOD will open an Evening Clafs on Tuesday next, at seven o'clock, at his room on the Hill, formerly the school-room of Mr. Harris, for the instruction of gentlemen in the arts of Drawing and Painting, the higher parts of Arithmetic, and the several branches of the Mathematics.

Three evenings in the week, (Tuesday, Thursday and Friday,) from seven to nine, are chosen for the above purpose, and those who attend, may apply themselves to all those branches, or to either of them, as they please.

The elements of Geometry and Algebra, will be taught by Lecture, and half an hour on each of those evenings will be devoted to the study of these sciences in this manner.

Terms—Two Dollars and an half per month, paid at entrance. *November 9.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

on Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, ensuing, at Daniel Taylor's, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, in the county of James City,

The Estate of JAMES ABBOTT, dec.

Consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, &c. Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

TERMS of sale—six months credit for all sums above fifteen dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out all the NEGROES belonging to the said estate.

BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

November 5th, 1804. 24N—.&3D

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1804.

Henry Toulon, Esq. late secretary of the state of Kentucky, is appointed by the President of the United States, a Judge of the Mississippi Territory.

Joseph Bloomfield, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the state of New-Jersey. The democrats were about deserting him, but not being able to agree among themselves on another person, they finally concluded to vote for him.

A letter from a gentleman at Nachitotches, says, that the bodies of three Americans, who had been recently killed, were found in the prairie between the Sabine and the villages on Red River—they were supposed to be Knox, Anderson and House, who went in search of silver mines. The Osage Indians are charged with the crime; but, for various reasons, we cannot suppose them guilty. A party of Spanish soldiers were sent out for the purpose of observing the movements of the three men, and it is supposed they were the assassins who effected the murder. *N. Y. Spectator.*

LAW CASE.

COURT, CHELMSFORD, (Eng.) July 21, 1804.

THE KING vs. WALFORD.

The defendant was indicted on two indictments for *larcenies* in taking oysters from oyster lanes on the sea bank near this county. The question to be tried, was, whether it was a larceny or not: on one side it was contended that oysters were as much *wild* animals in the sea, as sprats or herrings, and could not be the subject of larceny. It was learnedly disputed, whether the oyster had *loco motive* powers—some insisted he had, others he had not;—whether moving by *hopping, jumping or floating*, was deeply considered by the advocates for his *loco motion*. The other side insisted he lay where he tumbled, and that he grew up from being a *spat* until he was fat and fit for London. To this was answered, how was he to be identified? Was he marked with a brand mark or any other? With respect to their being *ferræ naturæ*, it was said it did not apply to the present case; for on these oyster lanes they fetched their *spat* (i. e. spawn) from different coasts, and shot them overboard on these banks to fatten, and therefore these *must* be considered as *reclaimed* and not *wild* oysters.

The learned Judge, having patiently heard these deep dissertations, very shortly observed, that the Legislature 31 of G. III. c. 51. had made the taking of oysters from the lanes a misdemeanor, and therefore he should not rule it to be a felony—the defendant was accordingly *acquitted*.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS,—*An Anecdo'e*:—In the course of Mr. Curran's argument on behalf of the Printer of the Clonmell Mercury, (in the late Trial, Bagwell v. Power,) he said, "if the Printer of a Newsprper publishes an Essay in his paper that contains nothing in it but what is founded on TRUTH, he is by no means blameable in exercising the duty of his profession as the Printer of a Newspaper, to publish essays on PUBLIC MEASURES for the information of Society, and to promote its welfare. This is great LIBERTY OF THE PRESS; if you extinguish that, you endanger the loss of the greates blessings we possess and if Printers are not allowed to publish, then Mr. Angel, the Short hand Writer, whom I now see in this Court, may cease to take down his Notes and at once take his flight to Heaven; for he could have no further business upon Earth, as he would not be permitted to publish what he has written, should the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS be extinguished, and if Printers of Newspapers were restricted in their publications, then Newspapers would only contain the prices of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Clonmel Markets, the price of Wool at Ballinasloe Fair—the arrival and departure of the Judges to and from your Assize towns, their splendid retinue, the Sheriffs new liveries, and an account of the time of high water at Dublin Bar."

From the Liverpool Chronicle of August 24.

[We have been favoured, through the Courtesy of a Gentleman in this town, with the following extract of a letter from the late General HAMILTON, dated New York, 1799, to a relation of his here, who had requested to know some particulars of his life. We have no doubt but that it will be perused at the present moment with lively interest.]

"I came to this country at about the age of 16, and having always had a strong propensity to literary pursuits, by a course of steady and laborious exertion, I was able at the age of nineteen to qualify myself for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the College of New-York, and to lay a foundation by preparatory study for the future profession of the law. The American Revolution supervened. My principles led me to take part in it. At 19 I entered into the American army as Captain of Artillery, and shortly after I became by his invitation aide de camp to General Washington: in which station I served till the commencement of that campaign, which ended with the siege of York Town, Virginia, and the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army.—This campaign I made at the head of a corps of light infantry, with which I was present at the siege of York, and engaged in some interesting operations. At the period of the peace with Great Britain, I found myself a Member of Congress by appointment of the the Legislature of this state. After the peace I settled in the city of New York, in the practice of the law, and was in a very lucrative course of practice, when the derangement of our public affairs, by the feebleness of the general confederation drew me again reluctantly into public life. I became a Member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States, and having taken part in this measure, I conceived myself to be under an obligation to lend my aid towards putting the machine in motion.—Hence I did not hesitate to accept the offer of President Washington, to undertake the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In that office I met with many intrinsic difficulties, and many artificial ones proceeding from passions not very worthy but common to Human Nature, and which act with peculiar force in Republics.—The object, however, was effectual of establishing public credit and introducing order into the finances.

"Public office in this country has few attractions. The pecuniary emolument is so inconsiderable as to amount to a sacrifice to any man who can employ his time with advantage in any liberal profession. The opportunity of doing good, from the jealousy of power and the spirit of faction, is too small in any station to warrant a long continuance

of private sacrifices. The enterprises of party had so far succeeded, as materially to weaken the necessary influence and energy of the Executive Authority, and so far diminished the power of doing good in that department, as greatly to take away the motives which a virtuous man might have for making such sacrifices. The prospect was even bad, for gratifying in future the love of fame, if that passion was to be the spring of action. The union of these motives, with the reflection of prudence, in relation to a growing family, determined me as soon as my plan had attained a certain maturity to withdraw from office. This I did in the year 1795, by resignation, when I resumed the profession of the law, (as counsellor) in New-York, under every advantage I could desire. It is a pleasing reflection to me, that since the commencement of my connexion with General Washington, to the present time, I have possessed a flattering share of his confidence and friendship. In the year 1780, I married the second daughter of General Schuyler, a gentleman of one of the best families of this country, of large fortune, and of no less personal and public consequences. It is impossible to be happier than I am in a wife, and I have eight children, the eldest a son, some what passed seventeen, who all promise well as far as their years permit, and promise me much satisfaction—Though I have been too much in public life to be wealthy, my situation is extremely comfortable and and leaves me nothing to wish but a continuance of health. With this blessing, the profits of my profession, and other prospects, authorise an expectation of such addition to my resources as will render the eve of life easy and agreeable, so far as may depend on this consideration."

Mr. Hart reprimanded.—According to the resolution entered into by the House of Representatives of Connecticut, which we stated in our paper some evenings since, the Speaker on the following day requested Mr. Hart to "rise in his place that the object of the resolution might be carried into effect." Mr. Hart, however, very rightly judging that good manners had nothing to do with Democracy, positively refused to rise, alledging that there was no rule of the House which compelled him to do so. It was in vain urged that decency and propriety required that a member should rise when particularly addressed by the Speaker; but what are decency and propriety to a thorough bred democrat? Their violation is his very aliment, essential to his subsistence. Mr. Hart therefore pertinaciously adhered to his seat, until a formal vote of the house enforced respect to the Speaker. Mr. Hart then rose and received the reprimand, the terms of which are not however stated, when he very graciously resumed the chair he had so reluctantly left. Now was there ever any thing more intolerant than this? It was downright aristocracy, thus to compel a representative of the people to conform to those rules of good breeding which gentlemen alone observe to each other.

(N. Y. Her.)

Another proof of Mr. Jefferson's consistency—It is well known that at the time of the adoption of the federal consitution, Mr. Jefferson was in France but that he was decidenly opposed to its ratification in its original form. He urged his objections in numerous letters to his friends in this country from one of which the following extract is taken. "The second feature (of the federal constitution) I dislike and greatly dislike, is the abandonment in every instance of the neccessity of a rotation in office, and most particularly in case of the President. Experience concurs with reason on concluding that the first magistrate will always be re elected if the constitution permits. HE IS THEN AN OFFICER FOR LIFE. An incapacity to be elected a second time would have been the only effectual preventative.—The power of removing him every fourth year by the votes of the people is a power which will not be exercised."

How prodigiously the opinions of men change with circumstances. This "feature of the constitution" which Mr. Jefferson in 1787, not only *disliked* but *greatly* disliked, we dare say, has now lost not merely all the deformity which it then had in his eyes, but has become so facinating that he cannot atone by sufficient admiration for his former censure. What an excellent republican principle *this rotation in office* is; there is no such thing as liberty without it. Such is the everlasting cant of that description of people whose only design is to oust those who are in office that they may themselves supply their places. The moment this is done, all the clamour which put tehm there is hushed Not a word more about *rotation*: no, no, nothing then is heard but the most inflated praise of the men in power. Their administration is the best and the wisest in the world, and every thing goes on so prosperously that one would almost fear that the people were becoming too happy. Why then, it is exultingly asked, wish for a change? The safety of the republic which these same folks used perpetually to represent as being endangered by frequent re-elections of the same persons, is no longer thought of, and the only object of solicitude is to preserve the stations thus acquired by fraud and stratagem.—When Mr. Jefferson wrote the letter containing the passage just quoted, WASHINGTON lived; he foresaw, therefore, that against him there could be no competition; that no one could hope to rival him in the affection of our countrymen. He perceived, therefore, that General Washington, although elected every four years in conformity with the terms of the constitution, would in fact, if such should be his wish, be "President for life." This would exclude, or at least postpone for a very uncertain period, Mr. Jefferson's own plan's of personal aggrandizement. Unable to comprehend that magnanimity of soul with which Washington voluntarily withdrew from the honors that surrounded him, and which a grateful people were solicitous again to confer, Jefferson thought that without the restriction he proposed, this illustrious man would be Chief Magistrate during his life, a life which might be too long to give him even the chance of being his sucessor. Here it is that we are to look for hideousness of that "feature" which once so strongly excited the disapprobation of Mr. Jefferson. The cause, however, has been since removed, and we imagine he could not view it for hours, nay, all his days, without having his wonted complacency in the least ruffled.

Ibid.

L. JOSEPH & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Also, a good supply of the newest fashionable *Fancy Goods*, viz.

Lace Cambricks—Black Lace Cardinals—Ladies' fine Cotton Hose—Mens' do. do. do.—Dress Trimmings, of all kinds—Ladies' Beltings, of all colours—Do. cotton and silk Cords and Tassels, of all colours—Do. white and black Lace Veils—a good assortment of black and white Laces—Plain and Tambour'd Muslin—Plain and Figured Cambricks—India, Book and Jaconet Muslin—India Cambricks, and a good supply of Ribbons.

The subscribers flatter themselves of selling their Goods upon the lowest advance imaginable, for CASH.

Richmond, 7th Nov. 1804. ep3w

ON the 16th of September last, I loaned to a certain ABRAHAM H. JACOBS, a horse, for the purpose of enabling him to travel through different parts of the country, to dispose of a quantity of goods, with which I had likewise furnished him. Jacobs promised to return in three weeks; but he has not been heard of since. I am impressed with a belief that he has acted or intends to act as a swindler. In order that such conduct may be exposed and punished, I will give TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will enable me to bring the said Jacobs to justice. He is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has black hair and eyes, remarkably large whiskers, which approach very near the corners of his mouth, and somewhat conspicuous for the Mammoth-like size of his nose. His dress cannot be particularly described; he however generally wears a brown broad-cloth surtout coat. Jacobs formerly lived with Mr. Mordecai Cohen, King-street, Charleston, from which place he had recently arrived.

The horse is a sorrel, with fox'd ears, short tail, a blaze in his forehead, and a number of white saddle spots on his back. The goods were carried in a large German oznaburgs bag.

☞ Printers in the different states will render an essential service to the public by giving this advertisement a place in their respective papers.

MOSES DAVIS.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

John Gray, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, Murray, Grinnan and Mundell, Robert Walker and John Scott & Company, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Robert Beverley, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, Murray, Grinnan and Mundell, Robert Walker and John Scott and Company, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Francis Brooke, assignee of the estate and effects of William S. Stone, a declared bankrupt, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, and Robert Patton and Company, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Reuben Garnett, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, Robert Patton and Company, John Scott, Robert Walker, William S. Stone, Thomas Goodwin, Carter Beverley, George Buckner, David Henderson and Francis Corbin, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804,

Between

Seth Barton, *Plt.*

And

Charles Davis and Thomas Fisher, merchants: Thomas Glenn, Adam Douglass, and Aswell and Smith, *Defts.*

THE defendants Charles Davis and Thomas Fisher, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of September, 1804,

Between

John Tayloe, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, Robert Patton and Company, and Robert Walker, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, deceased, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of September, 1804,

Between

Thomas Coleman, *Plt.*

And

James and Robert Dunlop, surviving partners of Dunlops and Crosse, and Edmund Pendleton, jun. *Defts.*

THE defendants James and Robert Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of September, 1804,

Between

John Brownlow, *Plt.*

And

——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, and Robert Walker, *Defts.*

THE defendant ——— Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, the 20th day of September, 1804,

Between

Robert Bailey, *Plt.*

And

John A. Still and Bartlett Still, *Defts.*

THE defendant John A. Still, not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804,

Between

David Briggs, *Plt.*

And

Gaven Lawson, William Fitzhugh, Thomas Fitzhugh, trustees of Robert Carter, dec. and Robert Carter, Walker R. Carter, John Carter and Charles L. Carter, *Defts.*

THE defendants Gaven Lawson and William Fitzhugh, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell, for cash, or on credit till the first day of January next, the

Two Brick Tenements,

Adjoining the house of Mr. BENJAMIN MOSBY.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, Nov. 10, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 21st day of September, 1804,

Between

Clara Horton, *Plt.*

And

Elijah Horton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804,

Between

Robert Dunbar, *Plt.*

And

James Home, John Home, George Logan, jun. and Helen his wife, and Alexander Vass, adm'r. of Patrick Home, dec. and James Blair, surviving executor of Henry Mitchell, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendants James Home, John Home, George Logan, jun. and Helen his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held in the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804,

Between

Robert Dunbar, *Plt.*

And

Henry Field and John Field, *Defts.*

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 24th day of September, 1804,

Between

Charles Ghequire, *Plt.*

And

Francis Hume and Charles Hume, *Defts.*

THE defendant Francis Hume, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 26th day of September, 1804,

Between

Jesse Chowning, Reuben Chowning and John Barnet, *Plts.*

And

John Michie, George Michie, Turner Anderson, acting executor of George Chowning, dec. and John Downing and Polly his wife, Patrick Michie, Nancy, Sally, Matthew and Robert Michie, and John Michie and Lucy his wife, *Defts.*

THE defendant George Michie, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

At Albemarle October Court, 1804.

Harwood Bacon and Thomas Boyd, *Plts.* } *In Chancery*

Against

James W. Moss and Robert Thrift, *Defts.* }

THE defendant James W. Moss, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of the state: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith issued in some public newspaper in the commonwealth for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

Teste, JOHN NICHOLAS, c. a. c

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with nearness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 4th

FULL-BRED HORSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best breed. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set up to the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (tNov.13.)

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,

Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a farther security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 6, 1804. law13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8tv

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r. of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 2m.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on thenext fair day,

ALL the LAND of the estate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be sold—lying in the county of Mathews, supposed to contain upwards of seven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—This land having been recently advertised, let it now suffice to say that there is but a small part cleared: the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the soil very rich. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE BRAXTON, dec. are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is anxious to close her administration as soon as possible.

MARY W. BRAXTON, *Adm'x. with the will annexed of* GEO: BRAXTON, *dec.*

King William county, Oct. 29, 1804. 1m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to extend the western boundary of the city of Richmond to the junction of the Westham and the Brooke roads, a small distance above the old rope walk, thence along the said Brooke road until it intersects a line to be extended a west course from the back line of the lots and tenements which were laid off by William Du-Val, (part of his land called Coutts's) thence running on the said line an east course to the eastern branch of Shockoe creek, thence down the said branch (as the same may be straightened by the owners thereof) to Shockoe creek, thence down the same to the city line—including all the lands within the said boundary.

October 30.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd, and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No 16, *Bud-street,*
(Commissioners.)

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Latona from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop; which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Mufical Inftruments of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ftreet, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, 3 boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804, till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and fixty-one dollars and fixty-four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1800, till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia on Saturday the 1st day of December next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 13th October, 1804.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered, that the said Stockholders pay on the sixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexdria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share, or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 2aw6w.

☞ Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, obtained for the purpose of authorising the executors to convey the property hereinafter mentioned,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 30th day of November next, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of York, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Andrews, dec. known by the name of

BELFIELD,

Situate about a mile and an half from Williamsburg, and containing about 433 acres.

THE very valuable improvements on the Land, consisting of a new two story Brick House, a new Barn, and several outhouses, without mentioning a valuable young Orchard, an excellent Meadow, good enclosures, and its high state of cultivation, conspire to render it a most eligible situation to any person who may be inclined to purchase. At the same time and place will also be sold, the stock of CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—The sale will take place on the premises, at the abovementioned time, when the terms will be made known by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Williamsburg, Oct. 30th, 1804.

Miss ROBBINS,

AFTER making her sincere acknowledgments to her Friends and the Public, for that portion of patronage which she has experienced, wishes to inform her patrons, that she has removed her SCHOOL to a house nearly opposite to Mr. Copland's, on Shockoe Hill, where she can accommodate half a dozen young Ladies as Boarders.

October 29th, 1804.

William Jones,

OF PHILADELPHIA, AND

Neil McCoull,

OF RICHMOND,

BEING appointed to settle the business of ROSS & FORD, the collection of debts devolves on NEIL McCOUL, who requests those indebted to come forward and give assurances when payment may be expected—as it is his duty to commence suits immediately against those who do not.

WILLIAM JONES.
NEIL McCOULL.

Richmond, October 17, 1804. 3w.

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. tN20